

NO. 446.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1865.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—The struggle in Mexico between Juarez and Maximilian, in its relation to the future of the American continent, is not less than secondary to our own civil war. Regarding it as a contest between republican and monarchical principles, we have naturally watched with sympathetic interest the efforts of Juarez to maintain his authority as President of the Republic. The traditional policy of the United States as to foreign interference with the internal affairs of the continent has been cherished by us as essential to national prosperity and peace, and hence we have looked with jealous eyes upon the French invasion of Mexico. But for the burden of rebellion in their own midst, we doubt not that the United States would have long since vindicated the Monroe doctrine by armed force if necessary.

The latest intelligence from Mexico, while pointing to serious complications yet to be adjusted before the restoration of peace, indicates to us that Juarez will be overwhelmed at last by the energetic and superior forces of Maximilian. Within quite a brief period the city of Zacatlán, with its entire garrison, has been captured by the Imperialists; and subsequently the more important city of Oajaca, with five thousand Juarez troops, surrendered after a short though stubborn siege. The capture of Oajaca derives its great importance from its geographical position, being the key to the whole Pacific coast, the entire command of which has thus been placed in the hands of Maximilian. With a comparatively small army Juarez has been forced to choose his present position in Chinahuastlan, one of the most rugged and thinly settled States of Mexico. The southern and central portions of the country are now completely under Imperial sway, and the Liberals, oppressed by discomfiture, with but an imperfect military organization, are left to contest the possession of the barren northern States. They will doubtless fight bravely, even desperately, but we fear, ineffectually. Recent defeats have already produced great disaffection among the troops of Juarez. If the news is true, many of his followers, some of them trusted officials, have lately deserted his cause and identified themselves with the empire. Rajas and Romero, who had made a brilliant career as partisan leaders, have been overthrown, and, it is reported, put to death under the law against guerrillas. Gen. Diaz, an eminent commander under Juarez, is now a prisoner of war, and has signified his intention to support Maximilian in future. Almost simultaneously with these discomfitures of the Liberal party, the Imperial force has been increased by seven thousand troops from Belgium and Austria, while Maximilian, with constant energy, neglects no means to enlist the native Mexicans and the large class of adventurous Americans around him. His armies at present number about fifty thousand men, all finely armed and organized.

Maximilian has lately engrafted a new feature into the policy of his empire, the effect of which we may not clearly discern. It will be remembered that he accepted the throne of Mexico at the earnest solicitation of the Church party, sanctioned by Pius IX., with the understanding that he would immediately revoke the decrees of Juarez by which the Roman Church was forbidden to acquire and possess property, and freedom was given to all forms of religion. The Pope hailed the new Emperor as a staunch defender of "the Faith," devoted to the peculiar interests of the Church, the wealth of which has been confiscated to the State. Contrary, however, to every calculation of the Church party, contrary to the plaintive appeals of Pope and Bishops, Maximilian has just decreed that, while the Empire protects the Catholic as the religion of the State, yet all forms of worship not inconsistent with morality, civilization, and good manners shall have free and ample toleration throughout the empire. To make his reputation of the Church party unmistakable, he has also decreed the confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez, and the ratification of the sales of Church property. Thus has Maximilian by one bold stroke effected an almost incurable breach between himself and the very party on which it was thought he must chiefly depend for the stability of his throne. He has made implacable enemies of those who promised to be steadfast friends, and he may now expect a bull of excommunication from Pope Pius IX.

We can hardly doubt that Maximilian fully deliberated his new policy toward the Church before adopting it. We may also conclude that he has been prompted at every step by Pope Pius IX., whose *protege* he is. The French Emperor can see as far into the future as the wisest modern statesman, and he is resolved to sustain Maximilian throughout this Mexican scheme. The policy of religious freedom and the ratification of the sales of Church property, as decreed under the Republic, evidently have three vital objects in view, the attainment of which will amply compensate for the defection of the Church. The first object is the conciliation of the Juarez or Liberal party, whose military prospect is waning now; the second is the reconquest of that large and influential class of capitalists in Mexico who, when the Republic was in power, secured immense interests in confiscated Church property by purchase and donation; the third is the encouragement of American immigration which will be attracted by the guarantee of religious toleration. Maximilian has discovered, no doubt, that the Church party is but a minority of the people, under the control of a selfish, ambitious priesthood, whose power can be thoroughly subverted by a combination of the elements contemplated by his present policy. This new phase of the young and struggling empire has been adopted to answer the liberal spirit of the age, and it is likely to produce another revolution in Mexican affairs.—*Los Angeles Journal.*

From the Washington Republican April 4.

The President at the Front.

President Lincoln, the Commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, is still at City Point, and will not return to the Capital for three or four days. He retains his headquarters on board of the River Queen.

The shock of battle startled the Presidential party from their quiet repose early on Saturday morning. The attack by the enemy was so sudden, and the distance to the scene of action was so great, that the President and his friends could not reach near enough to the field in season to witness the whole of the battle. They all arrived in time to see its close. The President was accompanied by General Grant and Staff, and was greeted all along the lines with the wildest enthusiasm. He occupied an eminence over-

looking the field as the victors marched off with their prisoners. The Commander-in-Chief was recognized, and the guards, flanking the column of captured Rebels, began to cheer, and like electricity the welcome about rained down the lines, to the utter amazement of the prisoners, who soon learned the cause.

The whole of the Presidential party passed over the field after the battle, and witnessed the grand and awful scene. While contemplating it General Parke, commander of the gallant Ninth Corps, and Staff rode up to report to Gen. Grant. He was in the thickest of the fight. The smoke and dust of battle was still upon him.

Lieut. Gen. Grant thanked him in person for his skill and gallantry, and the President complimented him highly, not only for checking the advance of the audacious foe, but for the manner in which his men had crushed to the earth or carried off as captives the entire column of Rebels.

On Sunday morning the steamer River Queen, with the Presidential party on board, went up the James River to Aiken's Landing and beyond to Fort Harrison, within six miles and in sight of Richmond. On this excursion Gen. Grant and several members of his Staff, together with Gen. Sheridan, to whom the President gave a very warm greeting, accompanied the party. Upon their return they encountered a pontoon bridge across the river, upon which Gen. Sheridan's cavalry was crossing from the north to the south side.

The President returned to City Point in the afternoon, much gratified with what he had seen and heard.

President Lincoln's Ideas of the Military Situation.

Some western friends of the President were recently talking with him about Sherman's grand march. The conversation turned on the danger which Sherman's troops would encounter from the Rebels when they approached near enough to Richmond to enable Lee to suddenly reinforce Johnston. One of the interlocutors said:

"Mr. Lincoln, as Sherman's army advances, the rebel forces necessarily concentrate, and increase in number. Before long Sherman will drive the columns of Johnston, Bragg, Hoke, and others, within a few days' march of Lee's main army. May not Lee suddenly march south with the bulk of his troops, form a junction with Johnston's army, and before Grant can follow any considerable distance, strike Sherman's column with a superior force, break his lines, defeat his army, and drive his broken fragments back to the coast, and with his whole army give battle to Grant, and perhaps defeat him?"

"And perhaps not," replied the President. "Napoleon tried the same game on the British and Prussians in 1815. He concentrated his forces and fell suddenly on Blücher, and won an indecisive victory. He then whirled round and attacked the British, and met his Waterloo. Bonaparte was hardly inferior to Lee in military talents or experience. But are you sure that Lee's forces, united with Johnston's could beat Sherman's army? Could he gain his Ligny? He met meeting with his Waterloo when he attacked Grant? I tell you, gentlemen, there is a heap of fight in 100,000 Western veterans. They are a good deal like old Zach Taylor at Buena Vista—they don't know when they are whipped."

We partake of the President's faith, and with him believe there is a heap of fight in 100,000 Western veterans.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Bummers of the Army.

In order to systematize and more thoroughly regulate the work of foraging for the troops, a detail of sixty men to a division was made. These men, under proper officers, were mounted, and were called by the boys, "bummers." They became an institution in the army, and the history of their work is not the least important part of the labors of that army. Covering the flanks and front, and rear of the army, they served, to a great extent, the purpose of cavalry. They had many skirmishes with the Rebels, and General Sherman asserts that he has never known them to have been driven in by the rebel horse. In some instances they have been in the advance, and it is a matter of record that these bummers actually captured Midway, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The story is this: General Howard, with 7,000 men of his army, was carefully advancing toward the road, expecting at every moment to meet the enemy. As he was giving directions to the officer in command, he noticed one of these bummers mounted on a dumpy mule, with a rope bridle, and without a saddle, coming down the road at full speed, beating his mule at every jump, with his cudgel. "Stop, stop," said the General; "where are you going?" "Have'n't got time," said the man, still beating and spurring the mule, "haven't got time. In a devil of a hurry. The bummers of the 3d Brigade have Midway, and I'm after reinforcements!"

These bummers were the first to enter Fayetteville. Their work has been well done, and done in this manner: Knowing about where the command would encamp for the night, they would be ready near that point, with their rattles all divided out—each man having ten piles for his regiment—one for each company. The road at such points would be lined for miles with these foragers, and their piles of meat, potatoes, rice, meal, corn, &c. They looked more like market-men than soldiers. The regiment, as they came to their place, would halt, and each company divide out their rations. It was the work of but a few moments when the march was resumed.

These bummers and their vehicles for transportation, following their divisions in the most unassuming sight we ever saw. Mounted on mules, horses and oxen, with old saddles and bridles, followed by carriages of every description from a gig to a cart, drawn by mules, horses or oxen, carts and wagons of every description; then the pack-mules and oxen, all loaded with chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, bacon, hams, meal, rice, and every thing the country afforded, led by negroes, old and young, male and female. All this, officered and guarded by these bummers, was the occasion of many jokes and hearty laughs.

So efficient has this organization been, and of such great service and assistance to the cavalry, that though General Harpoot's cavalry force outnumbered General Kilpatrick's nearly three to one, the rebels have never been able to strike our wagon-trains, and from Atlanta to Goldsboro, they have never captured even one wagon.—*Cor. Cin. Com.*

THE GRIT OF GRANT.—A peculiar kind of grit, not falling under any of the special expressions I have noted, yet partaking in some degree of all, is illustrated in the character of Lieut. Gen. Grant. Without an atom of pretension or rhetoric, with one of the external signs of energy and intrepidity, making no parade of the immovable purpose, iron nerve, and silent, penetrating intelli-

gence God has put into him, his tranquil greatness is hidden from superficial scrutiny behind a cigar, as President Lincoln's is behind a joke. When anybody tries to coax, cajole, overawe, browbeat, or deceive Lincoln, the President nurses his leg, and is reminded of a story: when any body tries the same game with Grant, the General listens and smokes. If you try to wheedle out of him his plans for a campaign, he stolidly smokes; if you call him an imbecile and a blunderer, he blandly lights another cigar; if you praise him as the greatest general living, he placidly returns the puff from his regalia; and if you tell him he should run for the presidency, it does not disturb the equanimity with which he inhales the substantial vapor which typifies the politician's promises. While you are wondering what kind of man this creature without a tongue is, you are suddenly electrified with the news of some splendid victory, proving that behind the cigar, and behind, the face discharged of all tell-tale expression, is the best brain to plan and the strongest heart to dare among the generals of the Republic.

E. P. Whipple in "Atlantic."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.] PARIS, Friday, March 10, 1865.

The tide of success comes sweeping so fast upon us that we find it difficult to keep pace with it. Europe is fairly "blown," "winded" in running after Sherman and his wonderful achievements. So rapid are his operations that we feel ourselves here already hurried away from beyond Charleston before even we have had time to pause and make ourselves masters of the details of that startling event—and are now following the great, shall I say the greatest of American Generals, with breathless interest in his impetuous and eagle-like flight right through the heart of South Carolina. So entirely pre-occupied are we in Paris with American affairs that I can scarcely arrest my pen when I find myself re-writing back to you the narration of the brilliant tidings which have just reached us, and of which all minds are full and all voices speaking. The great triumph which has been accorded to the cause of the Union is, indeed, the theme of every conversation, of every circle of society, whether European or American, and it is most gratifying to hear, on all sides, full justice awarded by such competent judges as French military men to the skillful leaders and gallant armies who have thus won imperishable names for themselves and salvation for their country. The feeling of thankfulness, too, for all this great success is also very profound and universal among Americans in Paris, and, I am happy to say, untinted by any vindictive spirit. In this respect the policy of wise and almost unbounded leniency which was intimated by President Lincoln in his late interview with the Confederate agents is fully sympathized with and approved of. The general wish is that when peace is once more established, the past and its offences shall be forgotten as soon as possible, and every facility given for healing the internal wounds of America. I trust also that the general joy experienced at home will contribute much towards obliterating sourness of feeling with regard to European nations, and which may have been roused by some parties of their conduct and policy during the war. America can much afford, in the halo of glory and peace which soon promises to surround her, to be at once lenient and generous both to erring brethren at home, and envious detractors abroad.

I have little news to send, either of foreign or internal affairs, which can hope to gain attention amidst the joyful excitement now doubtless prevailing among yourselves. The discussion upon the address has commenced in the Senate by a speech from the old Marquis de Boissy, in which, during three hours, he fully maintained his well-earned reputation and character of the buffalo of the Upper Chamber. There is but one passage in it to which I will draw your attention, and that scarcely in a serious light. The Marquis harrangued for more than three hours, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, and of course spoke of Mexico and America.

He said he hoped the war "in America" would last forever, even to extermination! Otherwise the whole French force in Mexico would be taken prisoners by an army of 500,000 or 600,000 *chenevans*—a French word signifying scamps or blackguards! He persisted in affirming that "everybody in France desired to hear of peace being restored in America, which would be regarded as a assistance for France, who would have to spend enormous sums in resisting united America in Mexico." The Marquis went on a long while in this strain, delivering his wild opinions in a wilder language. I beg, however, particularly to state that the whole Senate rose in opposition against him. Every one present "protested" again and again, declaring such language to be "detestable" and "abominable," and the President called upon the short-hand writers to record especially the unanimous expressions of dissent which arose from all parts of the Chamber. I mention the incident, indeed, rather as a specimen of the humorous than as anything deserving of serious attention.

After the War.

It would be as well for the large number of persons who will now occupy themselves more busily than ever before with the consideration of the "terms of reconstruction," to remember the great change which has taken place in the circumstances both of the North and of the South within the last year, and govern themselves accordingly.

The struggle has reached that point that it may be now safely said that it will end, if it has not already ended, in the complete destruction of the military strength of the Confederacy. There will, therefore, be no danger whatever of a speedy renewal of organized attempts to resist the authority of the United States.

The great end and aim of our policy in dealing with the population of the revolted States ought to be the removal of all traces of the struggle from their memory. Nothing that serves to remind them of their defeat, and is not absolutely necessary for the safety of the Government, ought to be retained either in our legislation or our policy. Slavery, which, it is generally agreed, was the cause of the war and which would doubtless, if its existence were protracted, keep alive the old antagonism between the two sections, is, it is admitted on all hands, gone forever. So that, as far as this is concerned, there is no further need of repressive measures.

We hear a great deal every day about the necessity for punishing the Southern leaders, and some persons go so far as to propose the outlawry of everybody in the Confederacy who has held any higher rank in its service than that of Colonel. But it may be laid down as a rule, dictated not simply by humanity and Christianity, but by sound policy, that no punishments what-

ever ought to be inflicted on anybody, except such as are plainly called for by a prudent regard for our own safety. With those who wish to legislate, or put the existing law in force, for mere purposes of vengeance, it is scarcely worth while to argue. The spectacle of a whole people thirsting for vengeance on a large body of their own countrymen, and seeking it through acts of Congress, is a barbarous and repulsive one, repugnant to the spirit of the age, and hostile to civilization. To suffer anything of the sort to be enacted on American soil in our day, would prove that we had retrograded instead of advanced.

There are a number of persons in the rebellious States, who have been actively engaged both in getting up the insurrection and carrying it on, whose position with regard to it is such as to make it quite certain that they can never settle down again into peaceable citizens of the United States, and would never, if we allowed them to return quietly to their homes, cease to kick against the authority of the Government and intrigue for its overthrow. Against these men the vigorous enforcement of the law is imperatively called for in the interest of social order; but we sincerely trust that the list even of these, will be made as small as possible, and that the rest of the population will be let alone. No penal measures whatever, as regards them, we may feel quite satisfied, will be necessary to prevent the repetition of the attempt of which we are now witnessing the failure. The fullest punishment for their offenses, whatever they may have been, has been inflicted in the prosecution of this war. There is something puerile in talking of administering further chastisement for a crime which has already caused the slaughter or maiming of two or three hundred thousand of those engaged in it, and the desolation of almost a third of their territory. With what power can we arm either courts or police that will impress the imagination of men and women like those of the South, who have lived through the horrors of the last four years? And we ought to beware, above all things, of harassing them with the presence of great swarms of officials, most of whom will doubtless, at least for a while, have to be Northerners. For a few years after the war the Southern people will be morbidly sensitive to whatever reminds them of their defeat, and those among us who are opposed to all attempts to respect this susceptibility, only show how little they know of human nature. One great aim should be to avoid all unnecessary display of force. We shall be bound to protect the emancipated blacks and Northern or loyal inhabitants, and see that the judgments of United States Courts are carried into execution; but all interference with the ordinary working of local law, and the ordinary management of local affairs, ought to be strenuously guarded against. There are other ways than these which we recommend, of holding conquered territory; but there are no other ways of healing the wounds left by civil war.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Great Battles.

The fate of Richmond was decided not by strategy nor maneuver, but by pluck and persistent fighting. The movement was but a repetition of every attempt of Grant's since he reached the James, and in fact since the course of his march was diverted from the interior to the coast line by the battle of the Wilderness, to wit: to extend his left so as to flank Lee and seize his communications, but in which on all previous occasions he has been foiled, resulting only in extending his own lines without coming any nearer to those of the enemy.

There has been a striking similarity in the advance and in the fate of all these attempts hitherto. In every one of them the movements of the enemy showed that they were apprised of our intention in advance, and in every instance they struck some flank or gap in our marching columns, and turned the flanking movement into intruding for defense. This movement met similar fortune at the start, the 5th corps and Sheridan having been successively repulsed before they were in supporting distance. But the great difference was that in this instance the movement was persisted in; the flanking columns renewed their advance, drove back the enemy in turn, and by the most obstinate fighting succeeded in really flanking them. That decided the fate of Petersburg and of Richmond. An attack along the whole line, made with spirit and determination, prevented Lee from sending reinforcements to his right, and he declared himself unable to hold Richmond.

To Sheridan under Grant is due the credit of pushing on this movement to triumph through adversity, which in all the previous cases has suspended the attempt. But the victory which brought such great results was achieved by the stubborn valor of the American soldiers, who kept up the fight for successive days, amid every hardship and privation, unaided by reverses, and constantly renewing the attack until Lee's army could endure the ever returning blows no longer.

The American mind has become so accustomed to the magnificent scale of this war, that it hardly realizes that battles are going on which compare with the greatest in history; and that here, with a field as large as the continent of Europe, we are fighting battles as great as those which absorbed all Europe, and overturned empires. We are even so used to the slaughter of great battles that the figures which describe it do not make such an impression on our minds as they do in history when they record events of much less magnitude. And we look upon the valor and pluck which keep up the battle day after day, enduring at the same time every privation and hardship, as so much in the way of course in the American soldiers, that we hardly think any extraordinary demonstration called for over the successive displays of these heroic qualities, or over the most brilliant results.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Richmond and the Confederacy.

Now that Richmond is in Federal possession, it may be instructive to read the following from the Richmond Examiner of February 27th. It is very clear that the rebel capital was regarded by the rebel leaders as utterly essential to the success of the Confederacy:

The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion would have more to do than purpose, which would have no other object than the mere defense or present safety of those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a Confederacy and

securing its recognition among nations, would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possibility of an independent South would remain after its capital was abandoned, its government set adrift, and its array withdrawn into the solitudes of the interior.

It is idle to pretend that Richmond is of no more importance than Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile, or Norfolk, and that its fall would not be fatal to the Confederacy. If it had not been a vital point, why has so much effort been expended for its reduction and its defense? It has been the great objective point of the enemy through four successive campaigns. The Confederacy has spared no pains or exertions, no cost of blood or treasure, to make good its defense. It is the capital of the last of the Border States, commanding the entire portion of Virginia east of the Alleghenies, and the most important division of North Carolina. It is situated one hundred and forty miles from the sea, yet large ships can unload from its wharves. The occupation of Richmond in strong force by the enemy would necessarily drive the Confederate armies out of Virginia, and render all Eastern North Carolina untenable; and, once gained by a power having command of the water, it could never, under any contingency, be recovered by the Confederacy.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defense. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without an hope or an object; without civil or military organization, without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon the popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems of the semblance of nationality.

Death of Gen. Winthrop.

It was, by all accounts, in this hour of victory when the modest and brave General Winthrop, of the 1st Brigade, Ayres division, was mortally wounded. He was riding along the breastworks, and in the act, as I am assured, of saving a friend's life, was shot through the left lung. He fell at once, and his men, who loved him so tenderly, gathered around and took him tenderly to the rear, where he died, before the stretcher on which he lay could be deposited beside the meeting house door. On the way from the field to the hospital he wandered in mind, at times, crying out, "Captain Weaver, how is this time?" "Has the attack succeeded?" &c. When he had been resuscitated for a pause, he said, "Doctor, I am done for." His last words were, "Straighten the line!" and he died peacefully. He was a cousin of Major Winthrop, the author of "Cecil Dreeme," and the brother-in-law of Mr. August Belmont. He was twenty-seven years of age. I had talked with him before going into action, as he sat at the side of General Ayres, and was permitted by the guard of honor, to uncover his face and look upon it. He was pale and beautiful marble rather than corpse, and the uniform cut away from his bosom showed how white and fresh was the body, so pulseless now.

General Griffin said to me: "This victory is not worth Winthrop's life."

Winthrop went into the service as a simple color-bearer. He died a brevet Brigadier.—*Cor. of N. Y. World.*

A man is the healthiest and happiest when he thinks the least of either health or happiness. To forget an ill is half the battle; it leaves work for the doctor.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at 50¢ per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336—tw&wly.

Public Sale!

ON SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge, in Frankfort, Ky., I will sell to the highest bidder about

100 Horses and Mules!!

THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KY. Terms—Cash upon delivery. The animals to be removed immediately after sale. By order of the Governor. S. G. SUDARTH, Q. M. Gen. of Ky.

April 7-31.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Brest Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$3 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY

of all kinds—Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tacking Combs, Mahan Danurest's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864—sw4m.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread, hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pieron's old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865—2w.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants,

In Equity.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court, 1865, in this cause at the February term, 1865, the same has been referred to me to ascertain the estate which came to the hands of the Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be paid to him, what disposition has been made of the slaves set free, and such other matters touching said estate as will show the amounts to be divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to ascertain how many heirs and devisees are entitled to an interest in said estate and what will be the interest of each, or each set. The Executor will make his exhibit and settlement, and parties interested present their proof in time to enable me to report to the June term, 1865, of said court. March 24, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

T. N. LINSEY, Attorney.

March 28—wlm.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

BY virtue of the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, rendered at the February term, 1865, in the case of James Harlan's administrators vs. James Harlan's heirs, &c. I will sell at public outcry, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT,

being County Court day, the following valuable

REAL ESTATE!

1. THE RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, in the city of Frankfort, and the lot upon which it is situated. The house is large and commodious, and the lot a corner lot, 200 feet square. I am authorized, by judgment of the Court to sell the said property in one body, or divide it into two or more parcels, as in my opinion may be best for all concerned. Persons desiring the whole property will indicate to me before the day of sale the amount at which they will start the bidding of this property, if it should be sold in a body; and persons desiring to purchase only parts of the lots for building purposes, will indicate what they will bid for such parts respectively.

2. THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, immediately outside of the city limits, adjoining the farms of E. H. Taylor, L. A. Thomas, and Philip Swigert. It is the farm purchased by the deceased from the heirs of S. L. M. Major. It has upon it very fair buildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. Of which about 35 or 40 acres are wooded land, and nearly all of the balance is in cultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unusually good, and it is as desirable a farm or suburban residence, of its size, as is to be found in this locality. 3. The undivided half (lower half) of a

HOUSE AND LOT

formerly occupied by deceased as a law office, and by A. C. Keenon for the State Brewery. It contains four large rooms, besides two garret rooms, with a good back yard. A. C. Keenon owns the other half of this property, and I am authorized to sell the whole of it.

4. A FARM

about nine miles from Frankfort, known as the Simon Hopper farm, containing about 154 acres. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood in which it is situated. It has upon it very fair buildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. It is well timbered, is a first rate grass farm, and is not very far from the railroad. 5. The undivided half of a

HOUSE AND LOT

in the city of Louisville, on Center street, formerly owned by one Timmons, and conveyed by him to George Robertson and Jas. Harlan. This is a first rate residence for a small family.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of property for themselves.

All the property will be sold upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of sale bonds. As to all the aforesaid property, except the residence of deceased in Frankfort, I am authorized to give immediate possession to the purchaser, or upon his executing bond to restore possession of the same in the event the sale is not confirmed by the Court, and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the same. As to the city residence, the purchaser can obtain possession after the confirmation of the sale.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Special Com'r.

March 21, 1865—tds.

*Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and National Unionist insert two times each and send bills to this office.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at 2 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

S. C. BULL, Treasurer.

March 14, 1865—td.

COUGH NO MORE!

TRY

STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLOUS

COUGH BALM.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals constraining the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

VICTORY Surrender of Lee!

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 9—9 P. M.

This Department has just received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on terms proposed by General Grant. The details will be given as speedily as possible.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 9—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying and the additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the order contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General Grant.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'dy C. S. A.:

Your note of this day is but this moment (11:50 A. M.) received. In consequence of having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg, I am thus writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. A notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APPROXIMATE COURT-HOUSE, April 8, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'dy C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 3th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms: to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate, the officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of his command, and the arms, artillery, and public property to be parked or stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, or their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as he observes his parole and the laws in force where he may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

April 9, 1865, 9:30 P. M.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which this day has crowned you and the gallant army under your command. Accept the thanks of this Department and of the Government and of the people. Their reverence and honor have been deserved and will be given to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your command for all time.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[The correspondence alluded to in the above we will give in our next paper. Our boys are too happy to work to-day.]

"Glory to God in the Highest."

On yesterday morning the joyful tidings were received of the surrender of Gen. Lee with his entire army. To stop the further effusion of blood and still to strew his desire for peace, Gen. Grant called upon Gen. Lee to give up the contest. Gen. Lee in his answer shows his belief that his surrender would result in peace, and on the terms already offered by Mr. Lincoln. So he has surrendered, his entire army laying down their arms and returning to their homes, under parole not to take up arms again until regularly exchanged.

This news will gladden the hearts of all our people. They are to-day rejoicing at the triumph of their country over those who have attempted her destruction, and at the assurance that the Republic still survives in all her strength and power. They rejoice, too, at the near return of those who have so greatly wronged their native land, to their allegiance, and to their old duties and privileges in the Union. They rejoice at the dawn of peace which, lighting up the darkness that has so long enveloped the land, shows us the Old Union purified by the sprinkling of blood, strengthened by the conflict, and made glorious by the toils and privations and sacrifices which have been endured. Through much tribulation the warring sections of our land are entering into the bonds of unity and peace, and they will never again be broken. The victories of the past week give assurance to this hope and foundation for this great joy.

Amid the happiness of our people to-day, the hearts of all are filled with gratitude towards Lt. Gen. Grant and his gallant and noble Generals and all the brave soldiers who have won for the nation this great victory. Their calm enduring, their patient suffering, their noble self-sacrifice, their undimmed courage, their heroic deeds, will live in the grateful memory of the Republic as long as the Republic shall live. In its deepest niche is a place for those who have fallen in their country's defence and whose ears are deaf to the cries of triumph which now ring throughout the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A redeemed nation will ever delight to do them honor, for through their blood this glorious redemption is ours,—through their death we have life—at their graves stands an angel clothed in white whispering to us of a bright future for our country of unity, peace and love. May eternal peace be theirs who have thus given their lives for ours!

From the beginning of the struggle in which we have been engaged for the past four years, the success of the Union cause has appeared to us a certainty. Yet this trust has not merely been based upon the almost inexhaustible resources of our country both in men and in all the material necessary to carry on a protracted struggle. Nor has it chiefly been based upon this. Our confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Government in its war upon the rebellion, has been founded upon our idea of the mission of our Republic and a belief in the justice and absolute duty of the struggle. The mission of our country has been to proclaim liberty not only throughout the land but throughout the world—liberty of action, of thought and of conscience. The Republic has been a proof of the right and capability of man for self-government, a standing rebuke to despotism wherever and however exercised, and an encouragement for all men to assert their manhood and independence. Its civilizing and Christianizing influence has been felt and acknowledged wherever it is known, so that it has been serving both God and humanity. Of all the nations of the earth it alone has been capable of exerting this influence or affording this example. This power and ability arises from its peculiar form of government and from the disconnection existing between Church and State. But the great work in which the Union was engaged was yet unfinished, its mission unaccomplished when the rebellion commenced. We have had full trust that the Government for which we have spoken, would not permit it to be destroyed in the midst of its accomplishment.

The justice and duty of the nation in its struggle for life are also assurances of its success. That life was bound to defend and preserve, no matter whether the attack came from domestic or foreign enemies. The Administration would have been as foul a traitor as Davis himself had it failed to put forth all the energies of the nation for its preservation. All the interests of freedom required the sustaining of the Union cause against secession and Rebellion. For it is the cause of Government against anarchy; it is the cause of patriotism against selfish ambition; it is the cause of principle against prejudice and passion; it is the cause of a national majority against a sectional minority. This being the true state of the struggle the cause must triumph, just as in the contest between truth and error the former must always prevail. The South entered upon the rebellion with a lie in its right hand—the apologies made to the slaveholding States and to the world for the secession movement contained not even the semblance of truth. Could it then succeed? Never. Such has been our belief from the first. Late events must strengthen this faith in all who have shared it. In view of the calm determination of the Government to prosecute the war at whatever needed cost, the spirit of the rebellion is broken, and before the steady progress of the Union arms the Confederacy is shown of its strength. This is now clearly seen. So we thank God and take courage.

The fall of Richmond has been followed by the rout of Lee's army. There was no intention on either side that Richmond should be evacuated as Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston had been. Gen. Grant proposed the reduction of the rebel Capital, but at the same time also the destruction of the rebel army. So every avenue of escape was guarded. The rebel Government did not propose to forsake their Capital unless they were forced to do so. And they professed to believe that no force could drive them from their stronghold. The necessity of holding Richmond was acknowledged. The Enquirer said, "The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of respect and authority towards the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy." Such a movement was evidently looked upon as a great disaster. The evacuation then had not commenced when Grant advanced for the capture of the Capital. All the indications around and in the city plainly reveal the act that the disaster was forced upon Lee, and that it came upon him suddenly and unexpectedly. It was then with a conquered army that Lee fled from before the Federal advance. His flight was marked by a rapid "disintegration of the army," and when again he was brought to bay by General Grant's forces a complete rout was the consequence. His ablest Generals have been captured together with thousands of prisoners and many guns. If the pursuit can be followed up the remnant of the Confederate force will be taken. Thus both the rebel Capital and army have fallen into our hands, or rather have been by main force won from the enemy, while Davis and his Cabinet are scattered and skulking fugitives. In what now can they hope? What pretext remains for persisting in the war on the part of the rebels? They themselves have torn out the corner stone of their structure, and now their Capital and army are gone. The offers of peace made by President Lincoln stand open for their acceptance, and the erring States will be welcomed back to their old places and privileges, if only they will give up their rebellion. This war has been forced upon our Government, and its entire responsibility is with the rebellious States. If still it must continue, in view of the hopelessness of their cause and the expressed willingness of our Government to receive back and pardon the past, a still more terrible responsibility rests upon them—they will not have peace and the war must be pressed. How far, it is for the rebels to say. Our Government has gone as far as it can go in its proffers of peace and pardon. Now it must fight on—there is no alternative left—till the Confederacy is forced to ask for a cessation of the war with the terms already offered. At any moment they will accept peace, the war will end.

The Army and Navy Journal of the 25th ultimo, contains the whole of the report of Major General Thomas on the Operations of the Army under his command from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865. The Journal says of it: "The document is elaborate, soldierly, and interesting. The campaign it rehearses is rounded and complete, its memorable victories beyond possibility of recall by the enemy. It received the hearty commendation of Sherman, as it had previously of the whole country.—General Thomas, having finished his great task, now seems more the spectator than the participant of the grand closing scenes of the rebellion. But for being the best officer to whom to assign one-half of the double campaign projected at Atlanta, he would, undoubtedly, now be leading the chiefing in Sherman's victorious columns. As it is, the Western field is left in his control. Holding Tennessee he keeps shut, as the phrase goes, the back-door of the Confederacy, that no egress from Richmond may be furnished thither. The Nashville campaign will be remembered as one of the most decisively triumphant of the war."

FRANKFORT, APRIL 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

In your last paper a call was made upon me by "Many Friends" to permit my name to be announced as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature of Kentucky. It would be false delicacy in me to say that I did not feel gratified that many of my friends in this country have thought me worthy of so important a trust. During my whole life I have never sought any public office, notwithstanding I have been for years past an active canvasser for my friends in almost every political contest which has taken place in this country; and I am led to suppose that this call has been made upon me by friends who have witnessed my zeal for others more than for my peculiar fitness to possess for the place.

I confess, frankly, that I should feel highly honored by being the Representative of so intelligent a constituency as the people of Franklin county. If, therefore, my friends believe that I can serve them acceptably in the next Legislature, they are at liberty to use my name as a candidate.

W. H. GRAY.

The New York News, the rebel organ of that city, has a letter dated Morehead City, N. C., March 26th, which says that Mr. Grundy, member of the North Carolina Legislature, from Pasquotank county, has just reached his home from Raleigh, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He asserts that Johnston's forces, all told, will not number more than one half of Sherman's army, and that the combined armies of Johnston and Lee will not outnumber the joint armies of Sherman and Schofield. He also states that the Legislature openly admit that there is no possible hope for the Confederacy to

succeed, and that that have met, under rebel auspices, for the last time. He thinks that if Johnston makes a stand, it will be at Raleighville, six miles northeast of Raleigh, and that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength. The people from all sections of North Carolina were bringing a great pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature assents to. If Governor Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh is to be surrendered by him to Sherman.

The Rebel Cause Abroad.

A letter by the last steamer says: "The continued disasters to the rebels only serve to throw their friends here into greater despondency. Lingering countenances are seen on every side. A good many affect to believe that the rebels are still able to achieve their independence. Their looks, though, belie their words. I have it now in my power to contradict a most mischievous falsehood that has been current here for the last year or two. It has been repeatedly stated here that the Emperor Napoleon has often solicited her Majesty's government to join him in recognizing the Confederacy. A gentleman direct from Paris, who is intimate with the Emperor, assures me that there is not a word of truth in the statement; and I know my informant has a full opportunity of knowing. I have since talked with some well informed politicians on the subject, and they say that the statement of the wish of the Emperor to recognize has never been made by any cabinet ministers here. So that had penny is nailed to the counter."

W. A. Payne, Special Agent of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, will remain in Frankfort until the expiration of the present week. We advise these of our friends who have not yet taken out a policy to go at once and secure one. The Company is one of the best in America. Call or send a note to the Capital Hotel.

By the order of the Governor 100 rounds were fired last evening, in honor of the surrender of Gen. Lee with his army.

Jeff. Davis' Valedictory Proclamation of April 1st.

WHEREAS, in the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President, and the members of the two congressional bodies, I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in my two heads, proclaim my intention to travel instantly, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be granted unto me.

To such persons as are in array against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty, on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump," on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the Confederate loan, I return sincere thanks.

Maj. Gen. Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholders' confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has Gen. Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The Confederate Treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. Gen. Lee thinks that I have seen the last of this traitorous war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States persist in refusing to recognize the confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings. Fellow-citizens, farewell.

JEFF. DAVIS.

President Confederate States of America. Done at Richmond, April 1.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 11th day of April, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Ballard, Cynthia	Meek, Miss Mary E.
Ballard, Mrs. Margaret	Morrison, Frank
Culver, Wilson P.	McQuillan, Mrs. Worthy
Combs, Miss Theresa	McQuillan, Francis (2)
Clarke, Miss Ann	Morris, C. M.
Colewell, Miss Josephine	O'Brien, John
Driscoll, R. O.	Red, Mrs. Mary
Fraser, Mrs. Ada (2)	Ryan, Miss Ellen
Fraser, Willie (Minor)	Selley, Mrs. Anna
Fisher, Jane (Jonny)	Saary, Mrs. Annie
Garet, Mrs. John	Travis, Oliver
Harland, Thomas	Whitesides, Whitely
Henton, James M.	Wa Gon, James
Hardy, Mrs. Valinda	Wilson, James
Johanson, Mrs. Martha	Wise, Robt.
Johnson, Jack	Williams, Crawford E.
Leather, Miss Margaret	Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

April 11, 1865-11-.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the latest style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.

Frankfort, April 11, 1865-11-.

ENROLLMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASS'T PRO. MAR. GEN.,

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 6th, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 47.

THE Provost Marshal General has decided that recruits put in service by associations under the 23d section of the Amendment to the Enrollment Act, approved March 3d, 1865, are entitled to receive the same Government honours and assigned to Regiments and treated in all respects as other volunteer recruits.

W. H. SIDELL,

Bvt. Col. U. S. A. and

A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

11-11-.

Draft.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

March 24, 1865

Sir: In your letter of the 22d inst., you ask whether the 14th section of the Act approved 3d March, 1865, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is applicable to the call for troops made by the President 19th December, 1865. The section is as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment), and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, and Mustering Officers as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

The 14th section makes the act to take effect from and after its passage.

The 14th section furnishes the rule by which men, when mustered into the military or naval service, are to be credited to the various localities from which they may come.

The 15th section furnishes the rule by which credits are to be given when computing for the quotas of the various draft districts. But the 15th section has a proviso which expressly prohibits the application of the rule therein given to the pending draft. From the fact that there is no such proviso to the 14th section, it would seem that it was intended credits should be given when mustered in under the pending call.

But the 14th section is a proviso, the peculiar language of which would, at first blush, seem to favor the idea that Congress intended that the rule in that section prescribed, should be future to the pending call, and not future to the passage of the Act. That proviso declares that credit shall not be given, except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call. The manifest purpose of the provision is to limit the time within which a credit may be demanded.

This section must be regarded as taking effect from the passage of the Act, unless such a construction is inconsistent with, or forbidden by other parts of the Act.

As is stated in my Opinion to you of the 13th March, it appears from the face of this Act that at the time it was passed, there was a pending draft under a call for troops in December, 1864, and it is carefully provided that nothing in the Act shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned thereto. Now, the rule for giving credits at the time of mustering in, will not postpone the present draft or interfere with the quotas assigned thereto.

It seems to me that there is nothing in the Act that prevents the application of the 14th section to the present draft unless it may be the provision thereto. It was intended by that proviso simply to limit the time within which credits might be claimed, and not to postpone the application of the rule of credits, when mustering in, to future calls.

I am of opinion that the 14th section of said Act is applicable to the call for troops made by the President on the 19th December, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SPEED,

Atty Gen.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Official: W. H. SIDELL,

Bvt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Act'g Ass't. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

April 11, 1865-11-.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PRO. MAR. GEN'L'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 9.

THE 23d section of the Act approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows:

SECTION 23.—And he it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in a sub-district, may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

I. In order to avail themselves of the provisions of this law, the attention of all persons desiring to form associations for recruiting, with a view to exemption from draft, is invited to the following suggestions, to-wit:

1. In order that credit may be given to the sub-district for the recruits furnished, at the time they are mustered in, and the draft made only for the deficiency remaining after crediting these and other recruits, it is necessary that all the members of the association shall belong to the same sub-district.

2. Previous to the commencement of the draft the association will furnish the Provost Marshal of the district a list of the names of its members, designating their order, and numbering them accordingly, which list will not be altered or increased after the drawing shall have commenced.

II. A list of the recruits furnished by such association shall be kept by the Provost Marshal, to be numbered in the order in which they are enlisted.

When the draft has been made, the recruit standing at the head of the list will be taken as the substitute of the first man drafted who belongs to the association, the recruit standing second on the list will be taken as the substitute of the second man drafted, and so on until the list of recruits is exhausted by drafted men who belong to the association, or until all the members of the association who have been drafted are exempted, in case a sufficient number of recruits have been furnished by the association to exempt that number.

Where the number of recruits furnished by an association exceeds the number of men drafted from such association, the excess, though drafted to the sub-district, will create no claim for the exemption of any persons whomsoever.

Members of associations, who secure exemption under the 23d section aforesaid, are exempt from that draft, but are liable to be drafted on future calls.

Recruits furnished by associations, and taken as substitutes for drafted men who are members of the association, will be credited, at the time of mustering in, to the sub-district to which the association belongs.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Official: W. H. SIDELL,

Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Act'g Ass't. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

April 7-31.

FOR SALE.

MY thorough-bred Race Stallion, BOB JOHN-SON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux, by Wagner, out of Batterfly, by Sumpter, out of a Lizzard mare.

I have also other Thorough-bred Stock, both young and old, which I will sell low for cash.

April 4-31. V. M. FLOURNOY.

*Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times, and send account to this office for payment.—Obs. & Rep.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,

Adjutant General's Office,

Frankfort, March 30, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

The following section of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, is published for their information and guidance of all concerned:

"SECTION 21. And he it further enacted, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation heretofore mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

As required by the above section, the President has issued his proclamation of date March 11th, 1865, requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and notifying them that all such as shall, on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

An opportunity is thus offered to all deserters, and those absent without proper authority, to return to their posts of duty, and thus wipe from the records the charge of their crimes. An earnest appeal is therefore made to all who have deserted from any of the organizations of troops from this State, to return immediately to the same, or report themselves to the nearest Provost Marshal, who will see them properly forwarded, and thereby relieve themselves from the penalty of utter and complete disfranchisement, and their relations and friends from the mortification and grief consequent

